ERRORS OF YOUTH. GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from A Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and I the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confi-JOHN B. OGDEN,

No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

april 19 IMPORTANT SALE

IN

ONSLOW COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA IN obedience to a decretal order of the L Court of Equity at Spring Term 1867, for the county of Duplin, I will offer for sale at the

COURT HOUSE IN JACKSONVILLE, Onslow county, on

MONDAY, 3d OF JUNE NEAT, ALL OF THE REAL ESTATE of the late Owen Huggins, lying on New River, near Jacksonville, in said county of Onslow, containing about

SEVENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, A large portion of which is cleared and is now being cultivated. It is well adapted to the growth of COTTON, CORN, PEA NUTS, &c., and lying

tion of the crops to the best markets of this and These lands embrace the DUDLEY, HUGGINS, I he Attorney General's Closing Argument, LOOMIS and other well-known tracts, consisting

STATE.

which will be sold together, or

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

growing Cotton and other crops, the whole or to farmers of limited means, the divided tracts effor

INDUCEMENTS RARELY MET WITH

JERE PEARSALL, Clerk and Master in Equity.

O. S. BALDWIN, MANUFACTURER OF

MEN'S,

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S

NEW YORK CITY.

Any orders left with MUNSON & CO., 38 Market Mr. BALDWIN win be present and the public generally.

176-1t-11-4t Mr. BALDWIN will be pleased to serve his for-

NOTICE.

Adm'r estate W. W. Peirce, dec'd. Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1867

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS

IN great variety, always on hand and

Furniture Dealer,

North Front Street,

Senator Wilson on Confiscation,

lock, and are now living happily and peacefully together, with the company of two

Thus we are taught that the first fundait has not a fund; it has not a business, as corporations genorally have; it has no shareholders; it has

Winnemae (Ind.) Democrat. The board of health of Norfolk are ac-

burned last week.

Canadian confederation will take effect the first of July.

dings in New York.

From the Selma Messenger. TO OUR DEAD.

BY PHENIX.

Beside your graves we stand to-day. Oh! warriors tried and true, And the our lips are mute, our hearts Are full of love for you-Such love as only women feel-As women only give To men who can as nobly die As they can nobly live.

As page by page we read your deeds, We feel how like they are To stories told of knights of old-Proud Demi-Gods of war. Like theirs your fame shall yet be sung In numbers no less high. Till distant ages catch the notes And swell their melody.

We gladly think, as on your graves We spread our flow'ry gifts, Your smiles of love descend to us, From midst the heav'niy drifts; And we'd be happy could our words, In fondast endence, reach Beyond these pearly drifts, to tell Our deathless love for each.

Sleep, warriors, sleep; with sacred care, We'll guard each little mound; The earth that folds your noble forms. To us is holy ground. Sleep peacefully; for year by year Your sisterhood will bring, To deck the sed that covers you,-The bursting bads of Spring. Selma, Ala., April 26, 1867.

From the National Intelligencer. U. S. SUPREME COURT. TION CASE.

The argument in the Georgia and Mississippi injunction case before the Supreme FINEST LANDS IN THIS SECTION OF THE | Court was concluded Monday by Attorney General Stanbery. The court-room was filled before the hour of eleven, and notwithstanding a couple of hours were consumed by the reading of various opinions of the Court, delivered by all the Judges except Judges Grier and Wayne, the audi-To partie a desirous of engaging extensively in lence retained their seats. Among those present were the Hon. Thomas Ewing, the Hon, Reverdy Johnson, the Hon, Messrs. Boutwell, Eldridge, and Lawrence, Joshua Hill, and Benjamin Stanton, and a number Terms-Five per cent. of purchase money eash, of well-known members of the bar. Mr. balance in secured notes at one, two and three Stanbery began a quarter of two, and spoke for an hour and a quarter:

May it please the Court, when I concluded my argument in opening these motions to dismiss and against the injunction, I did argument that occurred to me; and then, having fairly stated the case, to leave it to be dealt with by the gentlemen on the other side. But I find that upon some of the points which I made, I have been so much misunderstood by the opposite counsel that I must have failed to make myself as clear as I intended to be; and I therefore feel some necessity to restate those points, and street, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. if possible, whether I am right or wrong, to make myself understood.

My learned friends on the other side

take great exception to the manner in which I have argued this case. They say there is TERTIFICATE No. 414, for twenty shares a great question here, and the gentleman and No 1221, for three shares of the Capital who argued last went so far as to say, the pany, standing in the name of W. W. Peirce, havgreatest question that has ever been before that application will be made to the President and ernment, the security of our system-Fed-Board of Directors of said Company for a renewal eral and State—and that that system was now on its trial, and, he added, on its final trial; that as this court decided upon these motions, one way or the other, the Republie was to be saved or to be lost. It is in reference to a question of such magnitude as that, that the gentlemen say I have not quite come up to the height of the argument; that instead of meeting this great are, I have descended to some lower level, and subordinated this great question to mere points of jurisprudence. Indeed We have heard a good deal during some the learned gentleman who spoke last time past about the sword of Damocles says that I have evaded the question .hanging over the heads of the Southerners, I am not conscious of that; for to evade and over certain high officials intimidating anything is to see it before you as an them to do certain things and to abstain obstruction and an obstacle to be avoided, from doing certain others. The last we hear and I have seen no such obstacle in this of this sword of Damocles is through our case, and felt no necessity for evading any special telegram from Charleston, publish- question that is in the case. What I have ed yesterday, and comes from the distin- sought to evade are questions out of the guished Senator Wilson, who is stumping case; for the long training and discipline the South. Mr. Wilson, in his second of the bar, and the experience of many speech at Charleston, on Friday night last, | years, have taught me as a lawyer this duty told the white people that if they coerced above all others-to see nothing but the ing themout of employment and their hold- a lawyer no consideration shall induce me, creation; and the members of some corson) would then vote for confiscating the to quit for a moment my case or the quest others. It is, therefore, proper, after have case. property of men so offending. Now, we tions that belong to it. I am constrained, ing explained the meaning and general ob-

husband No. 3. Then her first love re- not being objected to, the court itself can- public, political, and private corporations. sumed its sway in her heart, and to make not act except upon its own intrinsic au- Now, I take it that nothing can be more amends for her seeming waywardness, she thority in matters of juris liction; and clear than that a State is a political corpowhen they were the second time indissolutively excess and the second

A tobacco barn belonging to James F. Miller, of Montgomery county, Va., con
In this being a case calling for interference of the court over the parties so that the defendants were concerned; that the court over the parties so the court over the parties so that the court over the parties so the court over the parties so that the court over the parties so that the court over the parties so the court over the parties of its citizens.

I was amused at one part of the bill in the court over the parties so the court over the parties so the court over the parties of the Miller, of Montgomery county, Va., con- this being a case calling for interference State is entitled to protect its lands. A those of property, and as to which there are rights just as important as the defendants were concerned; that A State can purchase and hold lands. A those of property, and as to which there are rights just as important as the defendants were concerned; that A State can purchase and hold lands. A those of property, and as to which there are rights just as important as the defendants were concerned; that A State can purchase and hold lands. A those of property, and as to which there are rights just as important as the defendants were concerned; that A State can purchase and hold lands. A those of property, and as to which there are rights just as important as the defendants were concerned; that A State can purchase and hold lands. A those of property, and as to which there are rights just as important as the defendants were concerned; that A State can purchase and hold lands. A those of property, and as to which there are rights just as important as the defendants were concerned; that A State can purchase and hold lands. A those of property, and as to which there are rights just as important as the defendants were concerned; that A State can purchase and hold lands. A those of property are not perfect. With this court to judge. taining about \$4,000 worth of tobacco, was under the original jurisdiction of the court, State is entitled to protect its lands. A those of property, and as to which there the case of mississippi. The court will be the case of mississippi. The court will be a case calling for interference this being a case calling for interference the case of mississippi. The court will be a constructed to protect its lands. A those of property, and as to which there the case of mississippi. The court will be a case calling for interference the case of mississippi. The court will be a constructed to protect its lands. A those of property, and as to which there is a case calling for interference the case of mississippi. The court will be a case calling for interference the case of mississippi. The court will be a case calling for interference the case of mississippi. The court will be a case calling for interference the case of mississippi. The court will be a case calling for interference the case of mississippi. The court will be a case calling for interference the case of mississippi. The court will be a case calling for interference the case of mississippi. The court will be a case calling for interference the case of mississippi. The court will be a case calling for interference the case of mississippi. The court will be a case calling for interference the case of mississippi. The court will be a case calling for interference the case of mississippi. The court will be a case calling for interference the case of mississippi. The court will be a case calling for interference the case of mississippi. The court will be a case calling for interference the case of mississippi. The court will be a case calling for interference the case of mississippi. The case

that is required. doubt of its competency to sue. The ques- fendant. that, in this respect, the State of missis- that. Beyond that, the next inquiry is, of equity jurisdiction, I could not recollect "I will represent you and sue you for your

question as it ought to be met, and coming that a State is a public corporation, and State, then comes the next question, has it right that did not in some way or other and do the thing that is for my benefit; of the United States, a public corporation, risdiction of a court of equity?

"There are various kinds of corporations,

bly bound up in the tender cords of wed- lity, or infect them with a ruinous infir- for the government and regulation of a com-

case, and General Ord in the other case, its political organization take from it its li- which is far dearer to me than my land, These States, as political bodies, and their right of a State to remain a State; the right were not such parties as a State could bring ability to answer to its money obligations. but still is not property in any sense of the citizens as citizens, do not want to come of a State to protect itself against an injury here in the exercise of the original jurisdic- Its great and primary purpose is to preserve | word, certainly there is a mischief that I | into a court of equity to stop the execution | threatened, not to its property, but to its tion of this court. I do not intend to re- itself and its political status for the sake of ought to be guarded against. Suppose I of these laws; but, for aught we know, they existence as a State; that does not destroy state my arguments. The learned gentle- its people. To allow it to be sued, to be come into a court of equity and allege this may desire to have them carried into exe- its land, but destroys itself as a corporaman who first argued for the complainants made bankrupt, and its public property to threatened mischief to my life, would a cution. did see the point, and he did not exactly be sold, would, of course, give the right to court of equity give me relief and enjoin We have no knowledge of that upon That is one of the rights set up, and one of evade it : but he passed it by with so few the particular creditor, and save him ; but him from committing the meditated wrong? which we can act in court. They are not the principles sought to be guarded against. remarks that I am very well content to that individual right would be gained by Not at all; but there must be some relief here. My learned friends who drew up the What further? The State comes in not leave the argument upon that point as it the loss of the public rights, and a damage somewhere against the destruction of so Mississippi bill saw that here was a mischief only to protect its own organization, but, has been made, without adding a word. — to the people of the State inestimably out valuable a right as life, and that is furnished common to Mississippi and nine other as I have said, to protect the political My learned friend who closed the case— of proportion to the right acquired. by courts of law under jurisdiction very States; they saw the necessity of a rule to rights of its citizens, their right to vote, I do not say he evaded the point—certain- Now, then, admitting that a State may well known and very appropriate, by com- make all those interested in the subject- and to exclude from voting those who have

Without adding a word to what I said on | dicate them against disturbance ?

men tell us that here is a State asking the power of the United States shall be vested but he cannot be kept out of my house in gentlemen have made their bill a little bet- political rights of citizens of that corporainterference of this court to protect it from in one supreme court and in such inferior a threatened assault against my person, by ter than it was at first. Now, I beg to sugdestruction. It comes into this court as the Congress may from time to final arbiter, as the only tribunal that can time ordain and establish." The power So there are rights and those, too, of a requires amendment in order to endeavor that the gentlemen bring their case here, give it relief; and they object that I do not vested in these courts is not political, not political nature, that a court of law can to make a case. Certainly the gentlemen and bring it here to your Honors on the admit that the court has jurisdiction to executive, not legislative, but judicial, pow- remedy-rights which are not in any sense had gone wrong there. The State of Geor- equity side of the court, grant such relief in so pressing a case. - er. Next, it is said that this "judicial rights of property, but which yet are rights gia, though it does not seek to represent! Now, I agree that there is a great ques Now, let me suppose that just these laws power shall extend to"—what? "To all that come within the cognizance of reme- other States, assumes to represent its own tion. I agree that our political elements were passed as they have been passed, and classes in law and equity," not "to all ques- dial justice, and rights which some court citizens. The jus representation is is there are all in commotion. I agree that there that in their execution-for you must find tions in law and equity," not to questions can protect. Take the very right so often too. They admit that the State of Geor- is a great controversy-not between these parties-it had happened that Mr. Stanton, at large, whether they arise under the Con- spoken of by my learned friends-the right gia cannot represent the other States, but States, who are here as plaintiffs, and these and General Grant, and General Pope, and stitution, of under a law of Congress, or to vote, the elective franchise vested in me. they say that the State of Georgia can not individual officers who are sought to be on New River, where vessels of light draft can low or equi- load, offers superior facilities for the transporta- GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI INJUNC- General Ord had, every one of them, been anywhere else, but to cease in law or equi- load, offers superior facilities for the transporta- load, every one of them, been anywhere else, but to cease in law or equicitizens of the District of Columbia, or, if ty, and to questions that properly arise in bread; it is not a thing I can sell or raise represent every citizen in the State as a between Mississippi as a State and some you please, every one of them citizens of those cases. This is the constitutional pro- money upon, except by committing a crime; corporator; and therefore it is that the other States in the same position, and the Georgia in the one case or of Mississippi vision. What further? Is this jurisdic- but is a valuable right that comes within State of Georgia comes here, not only to United States as another State. I admit in the other; we should have had the same tion extended under the next clause, to the cognizance of remedial justice. If I defend its own rights as a political entity, that there is a marshalling of force, an arevil. the same mischief, the same great which the gentlemen and myself have so go to the appropriate place, in my own but the rights of its citizens, as representquestion; but could this court have touch- often referred? That divides this jurisdic- precinct where an election is being held, ing the citizens. How do we know that ordinary jurisdiction, a new state of things. ed it? No matter what might be the anx- tion over cases in law and equity, and di- as to which I am a legal voter, and offer my the State of Georgia is the parens patric of Mischiefs, perhaps, there are that may be iety of the court or of the country to reach vides it between the courts that were creative all the citizens of Georgia? Where a cortireparable. I do not know how the whole that question and to give relief, I ask my ted or in contemplation of being created, un- fuse it, and I am turned off, so that I can- poration or an individual not only repre- thing is to be settled. I am not wise enough learned friends if these defendants had der the Constitution. What are those pro- not exercise this political right as a citizen sents himself, but seeks to represent others, to foresee how it is to be worked out. In happened to be citizens of the District of visions? Those provisions relate altogeth- what is the consequence? Have I a case he must show the court very clearly that some way or other it will be worked out : I Columbia, could you have move I the first or to the partition of this judicial power, for a court of equity? Not at all. I have what he asks is for the benefit of those do not know how; but this I certainly do step in your case? for you that regard the not to giving a new sort, but to dividing a case for a court of law, and action against others. By what authority do my learned know: that it cannot be worked out by this Constitution as so sacred must look at that out to the appropriate courts the sort and those judges sounding in damages will give friends say they appear for the citizens of court. clause of it that only gives jurisdiction in a character of jurisdiction that has already me the relief to which I am entitled, com- Georgia or Mississippi, and to protect their The gentlemen tell me that every case case where a State is plaintiff, and another been given by the Constitution—that is ju- pensate me for the loss of the exercise of rights? Have they consulted the citizens that arises under the constitution or the laws State, or the citizen of another State, is the defendant, and in no other case, no matter to that the partition is made into original fice, one not connected with property, and stand affected with regard to these laws?—

to that the constitution or the laws or treaties of the United States may come to this court, and this court may take justices the constitution or the laws or treaties of the United States may come to this court, and this court may take justices the constitution or the laws or treaties of the United States may come to this court, and this court may take justices the constitution or the laws or treaties of the United States may come to the laws of the United States may come to the laws of the United States may come to the laws of the United States may come to the laws of the Un how great the question or how terrible the jurisdiction and appellate jurisdiction. Cer- I am moved out of that office wrongfully, Recollect, not a portion of the citizens. I do not deny the general state injury against which redress is sought. - tain cases are given to this court, to be cog- dispossessed, and ejected, is it a court of That will not do. The parens pairie is like ment. I agree that wherever the constitu-That illustrates that the question of juris- nizable here under its original jurisdiction equity to which I must go to reinstate me? the pater familias; he must take care of all tion or a law or a treaty of the United diction is everything; that the magnitude that is, where this is the court of the first Not at all. It is a court of law that grants his children, not of one only. How do we States, in its effect and operation, comes of the question itself does not vest jurisdic- instance; where this court, first of all, be- me relief, and which gives me the right, in know that all the citizens of Georgia admit | within the character of a case, and between not expect again to occupy any further time of the court. I meant in that opening to state every point and to urge every line to state every point and to occupy any further time of the parties and of the parties are parties. But now, passing from the point of the enumerate them all; only that one which intruded into my office, and enables me to will be a benefit to them? The gentlemen | whether the law is valid or not. There is want of jurisdiction because of the parties, is appropriate to this occasion. That clause be restored. leaving that point on the argument made of the constitution gives to this court juris- Now, with these preliminary statements, fit to a portion of them, certainly. I im- that your Honors cannot deal with it until in the opening, I come next to a much diction over "a case," or "a controversy," let us look at these bills and the nature of agine it would be a great benefit to many the question comes legitimately in a case. more important question—the jurisdiction which is still more significant.) in law or of the court over the subject-matter, the equity, where a State is plaintiff, and where of a court of equity to give relief. I say of

> point to be considered here. My learned | court as a plaintiff at law or as a complain- | zens. friend who last addressed the court said ant in equity. There is no question about I said that, looking over the whole field private corporation says to the shareholder, sippi, which he represents, resembles the has the State brought here the right defen- a case in which a court of equity had ever benefit." The corporator says, on the con-Bank of the United States as a corporation; dant? If that is settled in favor of the taken cognizance of any question or any trary, "Take care that you represent me

give relief, not on the footing of property, not on the footing that it was a private corporation, but because it stood as an acknowledged public corporation just as much as a State or as the United States. This carries us back to the text books. Let us might bring any concreversy here, and you connected with property. What I now re- That right is just as absolutely necessary see what a corporation is and what are the might sue at law for what would be only fer to is the jurisdiction which a court of as the other. Have we any such right here? diversities, and what sort of a corporation an equitable right, or sue in equity for equity has sometimes exercised of prohib- Suppose a State can sue for the political the United States Bank was. In Angell & what would only be a legal right. Cer- iting the publication of private papers.— rights of its citizens, and the citizens see Ames, on Corporations, page 9, section 14, tainly my learned friend never made a The jurisdiction of the court originally was that the State is not really suing for their the negroes not to vote for the republican case, and to argue no question that is not which are distinguished by their degrees of tween a remedy in law and a remedy in least the state is ture of the rights set up, deeming them party, or attempted to punish them by turn- in the case. When I am arguing a case as power and the object and purpose of their equity, must determine for itself whether the hands of another, and about to be bringing their rights into jeopardy, and inings for voting for that party, that would no matter how eaptivating it may be as a poration are subject to certain liabilities foundation, them mischef; can the citizens of the perty, leaving us not the slightest foundation, them mischef; can the citizens of the perty, leaving us not the slightest foundation. lead to confiscation, and he (Senator Wil- field for the display of forensic eloquence, which do not attach to the members of which do not attach

think there has been quite enough of this and perhaps I may say "confined, cabined ject of a body corporate, to clear the way ledged rules, let us for one moment look at tary right—the right of property in the by them. Of course, in that respect, it is again and again by the gentlemen—that suspended sword, rod, or confiscation, es- and eribbed," to the case as it is. As a to private corporations, and perhaps at the the case which each of these States presents composition, recognized by the copyright not at all like the right of representation this court is the final arbiter of all these pecially when used, as in this case, for lawyer, I am like the veteran who can only same time gratify the curiosity of some and the relief which it seeks. It has decipartisan political purposes. Such talk is purposes. These purposes that the military step, and when he stops falls inevitably into the position of the solutions and these compositions and the reflect which is a case for equitable are concerned in our patent laws, and recognized so har as inventions and the reflect which is a case for equitable are concerned in our patent laws, and the distribution of the solution of the solution is a disposition of the solution is a disposition of the century involves the falls in the military step, and when he stops walk in the military step, and when he stops are concerned in our patent laws, and trecognized so har as inventions of the solution of the century involves the fall is involved that it is a case for equitable are concerned in our patent laws, and trecognized solution, because the fall is involved that it is a case for equitable are concerned in our patent laws, and trecognized solution, because the fall is involved that it is a case for equitable are concerned in our patent laws, and the claim of the solution of the over a people who are bowed to the earth this great question which they see in the thority, and a community of that kind is equity jurisdiction—and I have thought of property. But I admit that a court of exercise of any corporate power nominally thority, and a community of that kind is in political matters, and to make the concase, I have rather degraded the inquiry by sometimes a much upon it since the case began—I do not lequity has enjoined the publication of a done for the benefit of his right. That as a people or as a government, unless, as different and the publication of a long the inquiry by sometimes called a political, sometimes a much upon it since the case began—I do not lequity has enjoined the publication of a long the inquiry by sometimes called a political. dition of their restoration the support of fixing my eye upon a question of jurisdica particular party. Besides, such threats tion. Now, what is a question of jurisdiction. It is generally called public when it seems to be the rule, above me to challenge tended to be a literary composition, but line the common fund, in the exercise of its line and the common fund, are entirely unnecessary, as the recontion that it is a matter of so little conset has for its object the government of a porties the feeting of the parties are entirely unnecessary, as the reconting the feeting of the parties are entirely unnecessary, as the reconting the feeting struction acts of Congress have laid down quence for a lawyer to look into it? Let tion of the State, and although in such a court of equity has ever taken jurisdicexplicitly the rule of action for the South- me read an extract from the Equity Plead- case it involves some private interests, yet, tion of such rights as are set up here by the stance, it might be to make public some secrn people, and the conditions upon which they may be restored.—N. Y. Herald.

Much Married.

The read an extract from the Equity Pleads as it is endowed with a portion of political throws some light on the importance of a appropriate. Another class of public corrected by the state of Mississippi. Undoubtedly there are equitable ture on the part of that family if the thing appropriate. Another class of public corrected by the state of Mississippi. Undoubtedly there are equitable ture on the part of that family if the thing appropriate. Another class of public corrected by the state of Mississippi. Undoubtedly there are equitable ture on the part of that family if the thing appropriate. Another class of public corrected by the state of Mississippi. Undoubtedly there are equitable ture on the part of that family if the thing appropriate. Another class of public corrected by the state of Mississippi. Undoubtedly there are equitable ture on the part of that family if the thing appropriate. Another class of public corrected by the state of Mississippi. Undoubtedly there are equitable ture on the part of that family if the thing appropriate. Another class of public corrected by the state of Mississippi. Undoubtedly there are equitable ture on the part of that family is the consequence of a power, the term public has been deemed appropriate. Another class of public corrected by the state of Mississippi. Undoubtedly there are equitable ture on the part of the most dangerous feature of our whole as the mississippi. porations are those which are founded for all the concerns of society, but to general- gone so far as to enjoin the publication of numerous to be made parties, to call by suit system. They may, by laws that this court "But, whatever may be the object of the public, though not for political or munici- ize as much as possible, this I will say, and such a letter, but every chancellor who has that corporate trustee to account in a court county whose matrimonial history is rather unusual—the woman having been contradiction, the first and fundamental rule, which pal purposes, and the whole laterest in I say it without the fear of contradiction, the first and fundamental rule, which pal purposes, and the whole laterest in I say it without the fear of contradiction, the footing that the very paper upon which is the very paper upon whi unusual—the woman having been married is always indispensable to be observed, is which belongs to the government. The that a court of equity takes jurisdiction of the footing that the very paper upon which is always indispensable to be observed, is which belongs to the government. The that a court of equity takes jurisdiction of the footing that the very paper upon which is always indispensable to be observed, is four times, and yet is living with her first husband. After sharing the court of the United States, for example, if no case in which, in some sense or other, the letter was written was the property of bank of the United States, for example, if no case in which, in some sense or other, the letter was written was the property of bank of the United States, for example, if no case in which, in some sense or other, the letter was written was the property of bank of the United States, for example, if no case in which, in some sense or other, the letter was written was the property of bank of the United States, for example, if no case in which, in some sense or other, the letter was written was the property of bank of the United States, for example, if no case in which, in some sense or other, the letter was written was the property of bank of the United States, for example, if no case in which in some sense or other, the letter was written was the property of bank of the United States, for example, if no case in which in some sense or other, the letter was written was the property of bank of the United States, for example, if no case in which in some sense or other, the letter was written was the property of bank of the United States, for example, if no case in which is not a state of the united States. husband. After sharing the couch of her first "worser half" a few years, the wife got a divorce from husband No. 1 and was married to husband No. 2. In a little while married to husband No. 2. In a little while she applied for and obtained a divorce from she applied for and obtained a divorce from least to see the property is very indistinct, but the state is a pointed right, but the state is a pointed right. she applied for and obtained a divorce from husband No. 2 and was married to husband No. 3. In the course of time she became weary of her bonds and was divorced from weary of her bonds and was divorced from the bonds and the relief touch a question of property. That is a precate corporate cannot confer to the bonds and every chands and every chands the course of time stock, it is a precate corporate course of equity farthest in those cases still in the course of the bank of the bonds and the relief touch a question of property. That is a valuable right, and the relief touch a question of property. The course of the bonds are the course of the course of the course of the course of the bonds are the cou weary of her bonds, and was divorced from husband No. 3. Then her first love remany rights and many wrongs that a court | property, and nothing else, that he granted | that can be asserted in a court of equityof law can vindicate and redress that do the relief. not come within the definition of proprie- With these views, let us look at the rights does not sit to try those questions that arise very means by which you come here and sought out and again met husband No. 1, every excess will amount to a usurpation when they were the second time indissoluted and again met husband set up in these views, let us look at the rights of property. A court set up in these bills, who set them up, and in matters of corporations. No bill can be set up in these bills, who set them up, and in matters of corporations. As such, its ordinary functions and set up in these bills, who set them up, and in matters of corporations of its rights or rights of law on its criminal side takes cognizance what they are. Let us take one bill for filed in this court to strip a corporation of if that is not enough; if, notwithstanding children by their first marriage. She was not blessed with any offspring by either her second or third husband. So, after years second or third husbands. So, after years of separation from her first object of happiness, naught now remains to remind her of the past estrangement save the memory of husbands Nos. 2 and 3. came into my hands was the question of it has the faculty of suit and, under certain a man sustains great injury in his reputa- ship who have also political rights. It then most important franchises undoubtedly, the jurisdiction of this court, its jurisdic- limitations, of being sued; it has the fac- tion, it is certainly not a court of equity says there is danger that these rights are to and it is to protect these franchises in antion over the parties, its jurisdiction over the subject-matter, over the right set up, that he is to go into to vindicate that right, the subject-matter, over the right set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong that the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong that the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong that the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong that the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong that the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong that the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong that the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong that the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong that the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong the set up, debts, and many other faculties that belong the set up, debts, and many other faculties that the set up, debts, and many other faculties that the set up, debts, and many other faculties that the set up, debts are set up, debts as the set up, debts are set u tively engaged in cleansing the city, so as to keep off a visit from the cholera this summer.

the subject-matter, over the right set up, to it as a political corporation, which yet and over the relief which was invoked.

First, as to the parties: I challenged the mer.

the subject-matter, over the right set up, to it as a political corporation, which yet and over the relief which was invoked.

First, as to the parties: I challenged the matter, over the right set up, to it as a political corporation, which yet and over the relief which was invoked.

First, as to the parties: I challenged the legitive proposition of property, but simple the subject-matter, over the right set up, to it as a political corporation, which yet and over the relief which was invoked.

First, as to the parties: I challenged the legitive property in that case, where the relief which was invoked.

First, as to the parties: I challenged the legitive property in that case, where the relief which was invoked.

First, as to the parties: I challenged the legitive property in that case, where the relief which was invoked.

First, as to the parties: I challenged the legitive property in the goes into a court of law, which is to displace the purport of the purport of law, which is to destroy in that case, where the relief which was invoked.

First, as to the parties: I challenged the legitive property in the subject matter of the purport of law, which is to displace the purport of

such a case as this is this question of juris- the judicial power vested in this court, - court to prevent him from touching my tain that clause.

jurisdiction of the court to recognize the another State or citizen of another State is these bills, from end to end, the rights set its parens patrice power comes to represent perhaps; I can see that the moment a miliright set up, and to give the sort of relief defendant; and, so far as a State can be a up are political rights; the wrongs are to its citizens as citizens, it must represent tary commander, under the authority of plaintiff, there it stops. Your Honors will such rights, and to such rights alone. There them all, and cannot represent one set at these laws, seize a citizen and bring him First of all, who are the plaintiffs that recollect that the constitution, as originally is not from beginning to end in the bills the expense of a other. ask the interposition of the court—ask for framed, gave, or was supposed to give, ju- anything of property, any injury to propsomething within judicial cognizance ?- risdiction also in favor of a citizen of one erty, even the slightest. In one of the gy for this right of a State to represent its They are States of this Union ; at least, let | State as plaintiff against another State as | bills, and only in one, there is a very feeble | citizens in a matter touching their political us call them so for the purposes of the argument and of the case—political corporaconstitution, at a very carry day, that conto certain lands, not followed up by the apprivate corporation and the rights of its tions called States. The gentlemen admit struction was denied, and authority to in- propriate allegations—an injury threatened corporators. In those of a private corpothat, of course. Undoubtedly such politi- voke the original jurisdiction of this court in the remote future; but the gentlemen ration which is a property corporation, its cal corporations may be parties plaintiff. - in the case of a citizen of any State bring- have already noticed that point. They ad- individual members have trusted the com-The Constitution contemplates that a State, ing suit against another State was expressly mit that they do not come here to get re- mon fund to the hands of the organized as a State and political corporation, may withheld, and the authority was limited in lief for a certain piece of land in the State | body, and it represents every one of its have a controversy with another State or favor of a State, authorizing it, as plaintiff, of Georgia or the State of Mississippi; shareholders and corporators in any suit with a simple individual. There is no to bring a suit, but not to be sued as de- that is not their object. Their purpose is that it may bring, but subject to this qualihere to preserve and perpetuate the politi- fication, that whenever it may be doing tion is, what may it sue for? That is the A State, then, has a locus standi in this cal rights of these States and of their citi- something itself to the injury of those same

that the Bank of the United States was a presented a case in equity? Has it brought sound in property as a proprietary right; if you do not, I will sue you and hold you public corporation ; and that this court, here not only proper parties, but has it but I must admit that there is a jurisdiction responsible, for at last I am the party for with respect to a right set up by the Bank | brought here a subject-matter fit for the ju- over property which has been pushed so whose benefit all this is to be done." There far by some chancellors-always with great is then undoubtedly a right of representagreater mistake than this. A State, like to protect property; and, therefore, a man- rights, and do not wish to be involved in any other suitor, having an election be- uscript which contains a composition, a lit- any such controversy as the State is waging, stated these general views about the na its relief is at law or is in equity. No mat- published by him, a court of equity has stead of doing them a benefit is about to do having no reference to any right of pro to the proper party. That, clearly, is al- It is beyond them. It can sue for them, or equitable relief I am about done with In view of these well-settled and acknow- together upon the footing of the proprie- say the gentlemen, but it cannot be sued this case. I deny what has been asserted courts of equity farthest in those cases still ficult to see upon what footing the jurisdic- self—the right to have its corporate exis- by a majority of the people, it may defy

of life and punishes the crime of murder; both. The State of Georgia comes here in its franchise. That does not belong to that, you will come here and starve rather though there is no question of property this court, and selects the equity side of the equitable relief, and the party who seeks it than quit your posts, they may impeacle concerned. It is so, too, even in matters court, with a case which the State of Geor- is remitted to a court of law. But I do ad- you on false charges by one House, recog-

we must take care to see that we had par- debtor and recover money by suit. So, way of restoration and damages, but reme- States, and that we have only two States State, but for our people as citizens, ask act, we are very far from being a perfect ties who could invoke or defend against too, a State may be a debtor; but here dy by way of prevention. In giving relief here as complainants. We do not know the court to protect our right and their Government. There is no power that can that original jurisdiction. Upon that point there is a difficulty. A sovereign State has against threatened injuries, mark the line, that the other eight States object to these right." This is the ground on which your save us but the people; and when that grown

shareholders, the right is reciprocal. The

not always, for ordinarily a court of equity easy method : Withdraw your salaries, the Brides now hire their diamonds for wedlings in New York.

Brides now hire their diamonds for wedlings in New York.

Brides now hire their diamonds for wedlings in New York.

Brides now hire their diamonds for wedlings in New York.

I claimed that the three officers who are brought the first a difficulty. A sovereign State has against threatened injuries, mark the line, are the other eight States object to these line, interposition is sought. It is evident that brought here as defendants, Mr. Stanton, over those States that they have with reduction interposition is sought. It is evident that brought here as defendants, Mr. Stanton, it is political rights which are here sough that respect the necessities of preserving law. If a man threatens to take my life, gard to these two, for anything we know.—

I claimed that the three officers who are a right to bring a suit against threatened injuries, mark the line, how well and clearly it is drawn between laws. They are to have the same operation interposition is sought. It is evident that how well and clearly it is political rights which are here sough that respect the necessities of preserving law. If a man threatens to take my life, gard to these two, for anything we know.—

I claimed that the three officers who are a right to bring a suit against threatened injuries, mark the line, laws. They are to have the same operation interposition is sought. It is evident that how well and clearly it is drawn between laws. They are to have the same operation interposition is sought. It is evident that how well and clearly it is drawn between laws. They are to have the same operation interposition is sought. It is evident that the other is a difficulty. A sovereign State has a gainst threatened injuries, mark the line, laws. They are to have the same operation in the property of the same operation in the property of the same operation in the property of the same operation is sought. It is evident that the other is a difficulty of the same operation in the property of th

tion, and puts an end to its organization. ly did not notice it. I am sure he did not sue, and that a State may own individual plaint of the peace and putting the party evade it. Perhaps I may say that on that rights, although essentially it is a political under bonds. But if that individual, inlofty level from which he regarded this being, the question is, has the State in stead of threatening my life, threatens to represented; and feeling that these other being given to others. That is the sum of case, he was so far above it that he did not this case set up any of those individual take away from me some valuable thing, States had a common interest, the gentle- this case. Now, where, in the history of see it. It is the only way I can under- rights, or does it appear here as the repre- something to which the idea of property men say that the State of Mississippi files law and equity, in all the books, English stand why that point was not referred to sentative of political power and political attaches, and it may be peculiarly valuable this bill, not only on its own account, but and American, can your Honors find a rights, and in a court of equity seek to vin- in that respect, the moment the threat is in behalf of these nine other States; and, parallel to such a case as that? I have never directed to any right sounding in property, jurerepresentationes, one State represents ten. seen one, nor one that began to look like that point, let me use it simply as an illus- First of all, let us settle some clear ideas that instant I can come into a court of Mr. Sharkey. I wish to state to the gen- it, or that had any analogy whatever to it. tration to show how important a thing in about what is judicial power, and especially equity and ask the preventive power of the tleman that the amended bill does not con- Is there any property in it? No idea of property at all. It is all political rights; a diction, even over the parties. The gentle- Our Constitution says that "the judicial property. He may be kept off my land, Attorney General Stanbery. Then the public corporation that is threatened, and

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are clearly of opinion that it is not a bene- no question about that; but what I say is, before a military tribunal, keeps him in custody, at once there comes a question and a case for false imprisonment, perhaps, in the State court; finally, under the 25th section of judiciary act, it comes into this court. Whenever such a case as this comes, your Honors are bound to meet it and decide it. If it is a case of personal wrong merely, it comes to you as a court of law; if it is a case of invasion of property, it may come to you as a court of equity; but as yet no such case has come, and no party in jeopardy of such treatment is before you.

A State has no such right to represent its citizens in courts in which the citizens can represent themselves, and represent themselves infinitely better than the State can. If a citizen of a State is threatened, under an unconstitutional law, with an injury to his property, does he ask the State to represent him, or can the State represent him, even upon that question of property, if the property is not the property of the State, but the property of the citizen ?-Certainly not. A State, of course, is interested in all its citizens, and in preserving their property; but the law gives to the citizen himself a right to vindicate his own damage and loss, and not to trust it to another. The law gives him the right. If, to be sure, if force is brought against him that he cannot resist, he may call upon the public authorities, inasmuch as the law can give no remedy, then to interfere by force

Now, may it please your Honors, having

cannot touch, by proceedings that this court cannot arrest, plunge us into wars that will destroy us, or in our own domestic policy altogether break my choose to destroy this court they have an istence, unless one branch of Congress confirms the nomination of some new judge.